NII .- ADVENTURES IN THE MIDDLE PARK.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAMP NEAR BLUE RIVER, MIDDLE PARK, July 1, 1966.

A TRIP TO COLORADO.

Our first morning in camp found us sore, stiff, and but half refreshed after the hardships of crossing the pass. Nevertheless, we breakfasted, saddled, packed, and got under way with alacrity, encouraged by the prospect of a restorative bath at the Hot Springs, which are said to heal all sorts of ailments, bring the hair to bald heads, and put new blood into old veins.

The trail bore away to the left of Frazer River, over gently undulating ground, still wooded; but the trees were smaller, the soil dry, and the increasing gleams of sky through the topmost boughs indicated that we were getting out of the mountains. On the way we found a geranium-pink, veined with purple; a beautiful orchid, almost identical with the cyclamen of Italy and Greece; violets, rose-colored pogenias, with a delicate peach-blessom oder, and huge beds of a snow-white, golden hearted star-flower. The occasional openings among the pines ware natural gardens, which I regretted to see trampled upon by the hoofs

After riding thus for half an hour, there was an exclamation from the foremost of the party. The long, long forest was at an end: we found ourselves at the head of a superb meadow stretching westward for five or six miles, bounded on the north, first by low gray hills of fantastic shape, then by great green ascending klopes of forest, and above all, jagged ranges of rock and snow. On the south were low swells of pine and napen, near at hand; twenty miles behind them detached spurs of mountains, conspicuous amone which tached spurs of mountains, conspicuous among which rose a lofty wedge-like peak. Although on the Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains, the dividing ridge, or watershed between the two oceans, embraced us on three sides. The main chain meanders through Colorado in a curiously tortuous course. It comes down the west side of the North Park (which is drained by the head-waters of the North Platte); then turns di-rectly eastward, separating the North from the Middle Park; then southward, bounding the Middle Park (the waters of which flow to the Colorado and the Californian Gulf) on the east; then due westward, divid-ing the Middle from the South Park (which collects and unites the watersof the South Platte); and finally, after making an abrupt curve around the head-waters of the Arkansas, strikes southward toward New-Mexico. The Parks form a very remarkable feature of the mountain region. They resemble, on a smaller scale, the lofty, mountain-bounded table-lands of Cashmere and Thibet. They are still but imperfectly explored, and still more imperfectly represented on the maps. I have not been able to find any minute the maps. I have not been able to find any influence description of their scenery, soil and climate; hence every step of the present journey has been full of interest. In fact, none of the accounts of travel among the Rocky Mountains seem to me to present their individuality, us mountains, very distinctly—to discriminate between what is original, and peculiar to them and these general features which all mountain them, and those general features which all mountain regions possess in common. Each day, thus far, has brought me its new surprises; but I shall content myself, at present, with giving the details of the journey.

The change from the forest to this meadow was

The change from the forest to this meadow was that from confinement to liberty. Our animals becomed to feel it also, and trotted forward briskly through the thick green grass. Near the head of the meadow we passed a large haystack and squatter's khanty, where the horses pastured in the Park are fed during the Winter. Only one man—Jones, who discovered the new pass—has attempted to establish a ranche. He has sowed 60 acres of grain on the lower part of Grand River, but White informs me that the attempt does not promise much. The average level of attempt does not promise much. The average level of the Park above the sea cannot be less than 8,000 feet. although the extreme of cold is not se great as in Denver, the Winter is so long, and the Schmer nights so cool, that it is doubtful whether grain (except

barley and oats) can be raised.

My lean mare was evidently not adequate to the task; so White, catching sight of a herd of horses and mules, near the further end of the meadow, promised me an Indian pony in exchange, and rode off in advance to drive in the herd. The animals, like those we had taken from Empire, belong to Charley Utter whom we had hoped to have as a cempanion for the journey; but he had joined the rush of gold-hunters for Bear River (a hundred miles west of the Middle Park) and had not yet returned. Mr. Beard, also, groaned over his McClellan saddle, and the gait of his mule. We both, therefore, looked forward with some impatience to the noonday halt.

After crossing a number of swift, swollen streams which came down from the left, we reached a higher and dryer part of the meadow, and the strong, jucy grass gave place to sage-bush and flowers—a plain of kilver-gray, sprinkled with a myriad minute dots of color. The oder which filled the air was so exquisite as slightly to intoxicate the senses. For miles I peemed to be riding through a Turkish bazaar, and in-

along the trail, increasing the breadth ar our panoramic landscapes, as we penetrated deeper into the hilly region. I exchanged my mare for a tough little yellow Indian pony, barefooted, but nimtough little yellow indian pony, harcrosted, but himble and intelligent: after inspecting me with his nose,
and apparently finding no objection, he established
confidential relations at once, and has served me,
thus far, with unswerving fidelity.

It was a singular country through which we rode,
and learneter. Hills wooded with aspen, and harrow

and I regret that I am not able to describe its geological character. Hills wooded with aspen, and narrow, grassy dells, alternated with wide sweeps of irregular table-land, trecless and bare, except for a growth of bage and lark-spur. The valleys of the larger streams which thread the Middle Park were shut out from view, but the distant cincture of Alpine summits mat the eye, in every direction. We rode 20 miles—two-thirds of the distance to the Hot Springs—made a brief noon-camp beside a brook, and then pushed forward again, toward a lofty range of hills which arose before us.

before us.

Gradually, all the eastern portion of the Park came into view. I readily distinguished the Berthoud Pass, as well as that at the head of Clear Creek, and could roughly measure by the eye both their elevation above the Park and the character of the approaches which they offer for a railroad. On this side of the mountains there seems to be no difficulty, except such as might arise from heavy snows during the Winter. To the north-east Mr. Byers pointed out the Bowlder Pass, which rises above the timber line, but is almost

Pass, which rises above the timber line, but is almost bare of snow. It is practicable for wagons, but is very little traveled. An isolated chimney rock, two or three hundred feet in hight, stands like a beacon on the very summit of this pass.

I can add to my own Mr. Beard's testimony as to the originality of the Park scenery, in an artistic point of view. The features are large and broad, with outlines to some extent fautastic yet not inharmonious. In color, gray predominates, but a gray most rare in landscape—silvery over the sage-plains, greenish and pearly along the slopes of bunch-grass, and occasionally running into red where the soil shows through the thin vegetation. In the grand views—fifty miles in extent—from the ridge we were climbing, there were no positive tints, but the most delicate and surprising succession of broad half-tints, to which sunshines and cloud-shadows lent the loveliest effect. The brush only can describe landscapes so new in The brush only can describe landscapes so new in character. I found myself thinking of Central Asia—of the regions of Rokand and Kashgar, as I imagine them to be. From this point, there were no forests, except aspen groves, on the crests of the hills; the gray undulations swept into the distance, dipping here and there into hollows of singular form, and leaning. far away, against the feet of mountain-ranges, where there was the faint green glimmer of a meadow at the foot of every snowy ravine. The flushed snows of the farther summits did not seem lofty and inaccessible—our own elevation reduced the highest of them to less than 7,000 feet—but their irregular character and sreat variets of couling give the true head ground. and great variety of outline give the true background

r such landscapes. The animals gave us much trouble during this day's The animals gave us much trouble during this day's fourney. Our little black pack-mule, Peter, has a diabolical knack of shifting his load, so that the proper balance is lost and the pack-saddle turns. On one of these occasions, while White and I were engaged in repacking, Mr. Beard rode up and offered his services. It was fortunate that we did not need them, for he afterward confessed that he had tried to dismount, and (in consequence of the previous day's hardships) was unable to do so. I was in scarcely better plight, but had no reason to complain: I had been wishing for severe physical fatigue, and now I have it in abundance. We were obliged to drive with us an Arapichoe mare, belonging to the Lew herd, and a more outrageous creature never glazed. By some sort of animal magnetism, she immediately took command of all our horses and mules, and yet never lost an opportunity of biting, kicking, and driving them from the trail. The more violent her behavior toward them, the more they were fascinated with her. Her vicious eyes were always on the look-out: while we watched her, all was chieft, but the moment we besame absorbed in scenery or some topic of conversa-

tion, she would dash at one of the animals and break up the line of march. White confessed that she had exasperated him to such a pitch that he shot at her, and was now sorry that he missed.

Gradually climbing the hills, among beds of crimson and violat luning secretar are decreased and many

Gradually climbing the hills, among beds of crim-son and violet lupius, scarlet star-flowers, and many showy unknown plants, we came at last to a divide, whence the trail sloped down to the valley of Grand River, at the Hot Springs, new four miles distant. Mr. Byers pointed out a bluff, covered with scatter-ing clumps of red cedar, as the objective point of our day's journey. On our right towered a lofty ridge, thrusting out buttresses of perpendicular rock, crowned with pines, and beyond the Grand River arose a similar, but much grander and more abrupt formation. Between the two the river issued, winding away west-

a similar, but much grander and more abrupt formation. Between the two the river issued, winding away westward among green, interlocking hills, until we could only guess its gateway out of the Park among some snow-peaks, thirty or forty miles away.

The prospect of a sulphur-bath helped us over the remainder of the way, and in another hour we dismounted in a meadow on the banks of the Grand River, directly opposite to the Hot Springs. Mr. Byers looked at the stream, and mediated: White did the same thing. It was fluid ice (for coldness), forty or fifty yards wide, swift as an arrow, and evidently too deep to ford. On the opposite bank we saw a rough log-cabin, on a little knoll, and a stream of white, smoking water tumbling down a rock, ten feet high, in a smoking pool below. Forms were feet high, in a smoking pool below. Forms were moving among some cottonwoods on the river bottom: their red blankets announced that they were Indians. While we were hesitating some rheumatic eremite whom White knew came down to the bank, and with much difficulty shouted across above the roar of the water, that it was impossible to cross: we must go eight miles higher up the river. (But eight miles on the opposite side meant fifteen on ours). Two of us, at least, were in no mood to remount that day, and

at least, were in no mood to remount that day, and
the rest of the party did not seem very enthasiastic.

It was finally decided that we should camp where
we were, and those who wished to visit the Hot
Springs should swim the river. White and I stripped
to our shirts and drawers, mounted our animals barebacked, and rode down to the water. While we were
trying to force them in, they refusing with all their
which was rear again bailed from the other side and trying to force them in, they refusing with all their might, we were again hailed from the other side and warned against making the attempt. A short distance below us the river entered a canon, and became a cataract. This fact, combined with the fearful coldness and swiftness of the current, made us pause. It was no doubt well that we did so—well that we silently turned and rode back to the camp. All I can say of the Hot Springs, therefore, is that they gush from the earth in a stream almost large enough to turn a mill: that they make a smoking cascade, with turn a mill; that they make a smoking caseade, with a bot pool below; that they are said to work wonderful cures; and that two gentlemen dispute the priority

of preëmpting them.

There we were, on the bare plain, without a tree for shelter, our only fuel the rubbish left from former camp-fires, and a black thunder-storm coming up. Turning the horses loose to drag their lariats and graze, we first kindled a fire and then set about scouring our baggage from the rain. Forming a sort of platform with fragments of wood, we placed our blankets and sacks thereon, and covered them with India-rubber cloth. Mr. Beard was at great pains to find a place for his umbrella under the waterproof; and not until the storm was over, leaving us half-soaked, did it occur to him that he might have used it! Fortunately, there was more wind and thunder than rain, and the superb indigo-gray of the moun-tains in shadow repaid us for the drenching. Toward

thau rain, and the superb indigo-gray of the mountains in shadow repaid as for the drenching. Toward evening, it became very evident that the Arapahoe mare was slyly leading our animals out of our view, in order to make off with them. White tradged away through the wet grass and brought them back; but it was necessary, moreover, to catch and picket the mare.

It was easier to decide that this should be done, than to do it. The mare was separated from the other animals and driven into a corner of the meadow between the river and the bluffs at the entrance of the canon. One of the gentlemen then took his stand above, while White cantiously approached with a lariat. Skill and strategy were alike in vain: with a whirl and a dash she avoided the flying noose, and shot off between her pursuers. Others went to the resone, and the scene soon became very exciting. All the other horses and mules left off grazing, drew near, and watched the contest with the most absorbed interest. It was perfectly evident that they understood this was to be a test of power, settling the question whether they were to be ruled by us or the mare. They we politicians on the fence, and reminded us of newspapers and individuals, who and which shall be nameless. To watch them was to me the most interesting part of the spectacle: they followed every movement of men and mare, standing knee-deep in rich grass which they never thought of cropping. It was nearly an hour before the provoking beast was finally cornered, noosed and tied to a tree. The other animals then turned away and went to their grazing, paying not the slightest heed to her. She was nobody, now that she could no longer kick nor grazing, paying not the slightest heed to her. She was nobody, now that she could no longer kick nor patronize. Then I thought of certain political leaders. White's rage was not yet allayed. He took a piece of sapling, and laid it heavily on the mare's hide.

ps slightly to intoxicate the senses. For miles I beemed to be riding through a Turkish bazaar, and inhading the mingled scent of cloves, sandal-wood and attar of roses. My aches and cramps were forgotten: I swam in an atmosphere of balm, half narcotized with the rich, voluptuous delight of breathing it.

White started up a very large fox, which was cunning enough to keep out of rifle-range. We skirted the wood on the left, and left the meadow for a low, dry plateau, which was one mile-long bed of blue lark-spurs and scarlet star-wort. The grazing animals had been added to our cabellada, and we sped inerrily along the trail, increasing the breadth and sweep of along the trail, increasing the breadth and sweep of slage. Lexperienced three distinct electric shocks,

sleep. I experienced three distinct electric shocks probably from the fact that I was insulated by the probably from the fact that I was insulated by the India-rubber cloth upon which I lay, and then touched the earth with my hand. On the snowy ranges persons are sometimes so charged, that there are sparks and crackling sounds at every movement of their bodies. Men unacquainted with the phenomenon imagine that bees have gotten into their hair and that rattlesnakes are at their beels. Many strange stories are told of the effect of the fluid, which seems to manifest itself in an executive but not a dangarous manifest itself in an eccentric but not a dangerous

-I have much more to say of the Middle Park, but must here close and commence anew to-morrow.

BULL'S HEAD, Monday, Sept. 17 .- About 2,400 cattle are in the National Yards to-day, and these, with nearly 300 sold here previously, about 790 sold in Sixth-st., 125 sent 300 sold here previously, about 700 sold in Sixth-st, 125 sent direct from the cers to butchers, and, above all, close upon 2800 sold to butchers in Hudson City, make a total of more than 6,300 head for the week, and still we report an advance of so per fb. We have seldom seen so large a demand for beef as at the present time. Our own criticens have mostly returned from the country, and there is a foll complement of Southern and Western merchants and business men booked at our hotels. Beside this, business is generally in such a condition that the laboring classes can and do buy their beefsteak, while country betchers for quite a circuit around, are dependant upon the

cally in such a condition that the laboring classes can and do buy their berfsteak, while country betchers, for quite a circuit around, are dependent upon the New-York and Hudson City cattle yards to furnish them with animals for slaughter. Compared with last year we have the following results: For one mouth provious to the middle of September one year ago, the average rice in Now we have 4,300 head average the past month, and prices have ruled 14c. By the cattle are now beginning to come forward, 500 head being received at One-hundredthes, this week, some of them very line. One lot of 44 head are deserving of special notice, the more so since they are the first attempt of Mr. G. T. Belding at grezing stock for this market. They were fat when bought by him last Sprine, but have gained handsomely upon the farm formerly owned by Mr. W. H. Belding in Armedia, Dutchess Country, Grade Durhams of rising 10 out, not, they were taken by buyers of first class cattle, the pick at 19c, on the scale, others at 8155 each, while one lot of 22 were sold at \$169 per head; taken together, they were the finest drove on sale, though several other iots of fat Ohio and Kentucky cattle were in the yards. There was scarcely as much advance on the cest cattle as on common and medium grades. Those at 19c, were first superior to anything on sale for weeks past, and such as brought ise one week ago, weat very little above it to day, but take those only just firs, or a little helow, which went of slowly last week at 10c, were now in quick demand at 16je. If not 16je. There was not a leng tail to the droves this week. A few stray bulls at 12c, were about the only stock sold under 14c, and the average of the whole market was over 16jec, some of the finest droves selling at 17j and learing the through. Everything was picked up clean. The advance began about Thursday, at Hudson City, and sales there that day, and Friday, were very much the same as here to that day, and Friday, were very much the same as here to that day, and Friday, were very

day.

Sheep and Lambs are nearly unchanged in price with the largest receipts since October of last year. There is a good demand for fat stock, both Sheep and Lambs, but the majority of these now coming in are common—some of them very poor. While good Sheep sell quiety at 72-74c per ib. those in thin fiesh are hard to work off at less than 6c.—some by the head go for less than 5-jc. Fat Lambs will bring 9g. in pens, without rejecting calls, but putting out a few of the thinnest from a fat lot and the remainder will bring 9jc. Arrivals for the weekers about 26.000 head.

fat lot and the remainder will bring spc. Arrivasors weekers about 26,000 head.

Hogs, though coming forward more freely than last week, are not up to the horeasod wants of the present cool weather. They go off quickly at ic. advance, the best bringing 111c.

Recuipts 12,000 for the week, and 24 cars on the market this

afterneon an accident of a melancholy character occurred to three compositors while taking a pleasure sail on the Harlem River. The names of the parties were William H. King, C. J. Gisburne, and John Stevenson, and they were employed at the office of The Commercial Advertiser. Just at the party were returning from the Century House the boat by some means captized. Neither Gisburne nor King could awim. Stevenson managed to catch hold of the gunwate of the boat, and fortunately Gisburne also seized the boat, and thereby awared himself. King, however, attempted to awim above unsided, and in the effort was drowned. When King's body was taken to the deck by the assistance of two men who came to their relief, it was found that life was extinct. Gisburne was very much exhausted, but the use of restoratives soon brought him round.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. L., Sept. 16 .- Eight fatal cases of cholers have occurred in Bristol, R. L, in the last three days. There were two deaths from cholers in this city last night. NASHVILLE, Sept. 16.-There were 13 new cases of cholera and five deaths to day.

THE CHOLEDA IN BURDPE AND THE UNITED STATES-LETTERS FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF GREAT

The following communication from Dr. Harris, Sec. retary of the Metropolitan Board of Health, was submitted to that body yesterday:

that body yesterday:

MITEOPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH,

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1866.

SIR: The Registrar-General of Great Britain informs us,
under date of Aug. 13, that with the exception of Liverpool
and London, epidemic choicera does not exist in any of the
other large towns in Great Britain. By the last mail we learn
that the epidemio lingers in the cities here named, the total
deaths from it in Liverpool the week ending Aug. 18 being
157, and the total in London during week ending the 29th being
307.

In Belgium and Holland the epidemic is still spreading, and

deaths from it in Liverpool the week ending Aug. 18 being 137, and the total in London during week ending Aug. 18 being 137, and the total in London during week ending the 29th being 307.

In Belgium and Holland the epidemic is still spreading, and has already proved more destructive than in 1802 and in 1849. But in the various ports of France, with which New-York holds direct commercial intercourse, there was at latest dates, but little cholera. Our Consul at Havre reports. Aug. 28, only six cases in a fortaight. The progress of the epidemic in the laterior clines of Europe continues.

During the changeande weather the past two weeks the epidemic appears to have increased in fatality in some places on the Mississippi and its tributaries, just as it has in particularly foul quarters in two degracied localities in New-York.

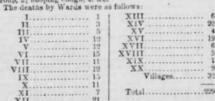
In England, as in the United States, the saving power of the specific and active agencies now supplied by sanitary science is universally acknowledged. The sanitary officers also agree in urging the faithful continuance of these agencies until the epidemic is wholly exterminated. Says the British Registrut-General, in his daily bulletin of Aug. 22, when there were but 51 fatal cases in London, "No greater mistake could be made than to relax the efforts for combating the disease." This view is particularly applicable to all places that have been reached by the epidemic in our country.

August 20th, an important sanitary regulation concerning ships and boars with cholera on board upon the coast or in the rivers "and arms of the sea" in England was promingated by the Privy Connell. It capious the following duties: 1st. That "the master of any ship or boat when coming within the limits of any sanitary district, having on board any person affected with cholera, or the body of any person dead of childra, or anything affected with or that has been exposed to the infection of niceted things, precisely in the same manner as would be done and ordered in an infected house.

This will be recognized by y e proved. Respectivity, E. Hauris, Corresponding Secretary M. R. H.

The following cases of cholera have been reported by the Sanitary Inspector of this city for the 24 hours ending at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday: John Billinger, 5 years of acc. Jears of age, No. 11 Cherry-at., sent to hospital and died Sept. 15; Ellen, Dore, So years of age, No. 67 Mulberry-at.; Ramana Schmidt, 44 years of age, No. 794 Fentis-ave.; Mrs. Ann Duff., 35 years of age, Ireland, No. 73 King-at.; Moses Breen, 22 years of age, Ireland, cont-passer, No. 270 Greenwich-at.; Kate Crew, Fifty-second-st, and Nimh ave., convaicement; Bridget O'N-cill, 40 years of age, No. 39 Fearlett, sent to hospital; John Abrenhard, 37 years of age, Germany, Eborer, No. 238 West Thirty seventh-st. years of age. No. 71 Cherry at., sent to hospital and died Sept.

The total number of deaths for the past week was 229, from the following complaints: Chelera, 16; cholera morbus, 4; cholera infuntum, 39; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fover, 3; dysentery, 10; marssmas, 12; convolsions, 11; diarrhea, 21; consumption, 23; remittent fever, 7; dipatheria, 7; eroup, 2; hooping cough, 2. dec.



Natives of United States 176, Ireland 31, England 3, Germany 14, all other countries 5.
Only two cases of Cholera were reported yesterday, both of a mild type, namely, Lucy Ryan, aged 11, residing at No. 2 Pacific-11, and Mrs. Magrath, aged 30 years, residing at No. 13 Decraw at No. 14 Decraw at No. 15 Decreaw at No. 15 Decraw at No. 15 Decreaw at No

CRIMINAL COURTS.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS,

[Refore City Judge Rossel.]
The war on the car pickpockets, which was inaugurated some weeks since, has lessened the ranks of the profes-sion considerably, but still a daring few follow the ruling

The war on the car pickpockets, which was inaugurated some weeks since, has lessened the ranks of the profession considerably, but still a daring few follow the ruling passion, and are sometimes pulled by the police.

John Williams, a professional in the use of his dexters, is one of the captured, and he was yesterday arraigned at the prisoner's bar. Mary Jordanof Ne. 183 East Thirty fourthest, the complainant against him, states that she was riding in a car near the City Hall, when her pocket-book, containing \$1250 in money, was abstracted from her dress, and when she necessed Williams of doing it he offered to compromise and return her property if he was insured from arrest. His proposition was rejected, and he was taken into enstady by Officer Wallson of the Second Precinct. There being no evasion for him, he pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Henry Watson was charged with stealing four articles of wearing apparel, valued at \$77. from the resons of Gaspard S. Octror, at the Metropolitan listed, on the 12th inst. Samnel Porter, a private watchman on duty there, saw him go in the room and caught him with the stolen property whoch he came out. The prisoner pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remended for scentence.

ACQUITTAL ON A CONFIRSION.

John Dengherty was tried for stealing two sets of harness, worth \$50 on the 5th of June, from the possession of Christopher Tinker. The only convicting evidence presented was his confession than be committed the theft, which he made to Officer Joseph Cattrell of the Twenty-second Precinct, and as this was obtained by inducements it was hes his held as legel testimony, and the prisoner was discharged.

MATER ST. AFFAIR.

Mary Ann Thompson was tried for stealing \$56 from George Painope. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, jr., conducted the provecution; Mr. Chae. S. Spencer the defense. Mary is a bearty-looking English woman of 26 years, and the keeper of a brookel in Water A: which he camplainant is

VIOLENCE TOWARD A WOMAN.

VIOLENCE TOWARD A WOMAN.

Phillip Green, plead guilt to assault and battery, fon an indicator of the case which occurred on the loth itset, in a beat off Heboken, have already been published. The defendant's plea was accepted and he was remanded till Friday.

Court of General Sessions, A. D. Russel, presiding—Gunning S. Bedford, r. for the People. The People agt. Geo. Davis, grand larceny from the person; The People agt. Geo. Davis, grand larceny from the person; The People agt. Edw. Berringom, grand larceny; The People agt. Lew. Berringom, grand larceny, and larceny; The People agt. Geo. Deegan, Wm. H. Bowerman, grand larceny; The People agt. Geo. Deegan, Wm. H. Bowerman, grand larceny; The People agt. Patrick Conners. Jan. McNally, Joseph Ham, Jos. Heady, robbery; The People agt. John O'Keefe, robbery; The People agt. The People agt. John O'Keefe, robbery; The People agt. The People agt. John O'Keefe, robbery; The People agt. Bridgery, and Markhow Smith, burglary; The People agt. Auton Williams, Actione Martinez, lungiary and grand larceny. The People agt. Tros. Lynch, Geo. Brown, John Williams, and Heary C. Mountford, barglary.

THE TOMBS POLIC COURT. [Before Justice Dowling.]

THE NASSAU BANK CASE-COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

The case of George H. Briggs, the defaulting teller of the Nassau Bank, which has been adjourned over several times, came up before Justice Dowling yesterday morning at 10j o'clock a. m. Superintendent Carpenter made his ap pearance, having in custody the prisoner, and soon after Dis trict-Attorney Hall entered the court-room, and presented the affidavit of Mr. Blydenburgh, the President of the bank, setting

affidavit of Mr. Blydenburgh, the President of the bank, setting forth the fact that the prisoner had appropriated to his own use \$51,000, the property of the bank. This affidavit has already appeared in The Thibune. The accused, through his counsel, waived an examination, and was committed for trial by the magnistrate, bail being refused.

The Bank has aiready instituted several civil suits against the proprietors of the gambling establishments in whose places Briggs lost the money appropriated by him. As the prisoner has been made a correspondent in these cases, at the conclusion of the investigation he was handed over to the custody of the Sheriff, by whom he will probably be lodged in the Ludiow-st. Jail. The papers in his case will be at once submitted to the Grand Jury.

WOMES ON THE RAMFAGE.

the Ludiov-st. Jail. The papers in as case who see submitted to the Grand Jury.

WOMEN ON THE RAMPAGE.

On Sunday night Elizabeth Read, residing at No. 27 Cherryst, became engaged in a row with a neighbor named Eliza McGuire, and the latter finally struck her opponent on the head with a knife, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant was arrested by Officer Desmond of the Fourth Precinct, and yesterday arraigned before Justice Hogan, who committed her for trial in default of bail.

STRUCK WITH A STONE.

On Monday afternoon James Murphy, a young Fifth Ward ruffian, threw a stone at Sarah Bradly, residing at No. 37 Jayst, the missile striking upon her forebeard, causing a severe and painful wound. He was arrested by Officer Joyce of the Fifth Precinct, and, on the complaint of Sarah, Justice Hogan yesterday committed the young ruffian to answer a charge of felonious assault. A WIFE BEATEN.

James Treeney resides with his wife Ann at No. 784 Offiverst, and might have lived there to the end of time, unnoticed by the officers of the law, had be chogen to conduct himself in a proper manner. But it pleases James to beat Ann, generally with his fists. On Sanday, however, he varied the performance by striking his unfortunate wife on the head with a chair, inflicting severe wounds. For this he was arrested by Officer borsey of the Fourth Precinct, and yesterday Justice Hogan committed him for trial in default of bail.

James Enright on Sanday night attacked John Peach, residing at No. 37 Front-st., and beat him about the face and head with his fist. For this he was arrested, and yesterday both parties appeared in court. Peach's eye was artistically clothed in mourning, while the rest of his countenance bore marks of the fray. On the complaint of the unfortunate Peach his assailant was committed for trial by Justine Hogan.

Ellen Bridge vesterday visited her friend Mary Ann Douglas, at No. 384 Water-st. and after remaining a short time took her departure. Unfortunately for Ellen, a coat, valued at \$25, the property of Blohard Keegan, was missed soon after Ellen's departure, and she was accordingly arrested, later in the day, on suspicion of having stolen the garment. Justice Hogan committed her for trial in default of bail.

EECOVELY OF STOLEN MONEY.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN MONEY.

Recordly, Capt. Thorne of the Fourth Precinct has recorded from a woman \$215 in Treasury notes, which it is alleged she had stolen from a German while they were together a for mights since in a shoot at the corner of Pearl and Chathamsts. The owner of the money can have it by calling at the

sts. The owner of the money can have it by calling at the Station-House and proving ownership.

VIOLATION OF THE LICENSE LAW.

Officer Edwards of the Fifth Precinct yesterday arrested Thomas Boylan for being upon the North River in an unlicensed boat, in violation of an act passed by the Legislature April 10, 1865, entitled "an act to regulate the use of certain boats and vessels within the limits of the Meiropolitan Police District." It was passed to enable the police to more effectually reach the river thieves. The accused was required to give ball in the sum of \$300, by Justice Hogan, to answer the complaint in the Court of Special Sessions.

DEFFERSON MARKET POLICE CORK.

Before Justice Bodget

Quite a large number of cases occupied the attention of the Court yesterday, the majority being pretty hard cases. Business might be transacted a little more quickly at this Court. The following were the principal cases yesterday:
CARRYING CONCRALED WEATONS.

R. D. Scholes, patroiman of the Eighth Precinct, arrested E. Miller upon the charge of carrying a concealed weapon, viz: a sword case.

The prisoner is a respectable farmer residing at Flatbush, and states that he was not aware that the case contained a sword.

sword.
Committed to the Special Session.
GARRIEL UNDER ARREST.
Patrick Gabriel of, by no means, aspends memory, assaulted with his flats John Duffy of No. 175 East Twenty-eighth-st.
John had Gabriel arrested for his puglistic conduct, which the Judge seemed to think was not exactly what it should be Evidently Judge Dodge is no respecter of persons, for even Gabriel himself was fully committed to answer at the Special Sessions.

Anna Beach was arrested on the complaint of Stepher Kenp with keeping a disorderly house. Anna is a porriy woman, of rather coarse features, and possessed of a fine voice, which one would think was capable of great thing without much inconvenience to the owner. Anna will answelle charter at the Court of Special Sessions, where probably some friendly lawyer will argon her case before Justice Dowling.

PETTY LABGENY.

And Lightenbrook a rather cer looking damsel, was agrest

And Hardenbrook, a ratter cey-looking damael, was arrested upon the complaint of Mary Barrett charging her with stemling a dress and hoop skirt worth ten dollars. Ann pleaded not guitty, and street has she had berrowed the dress and hoop. This was probably true, but unfartunately for her six never returned them to the owner, and sever had the owner's permission to take them. The Special Sustions Justices will probably see Ann to-day.

DETLEMINED TO HANG.

James Peacock wanted to kill George Muir and for that purpose procured a knife, and attempted to ran Mr. Mar through the body with it. When arrested for his sauguinary intentive, with considerable energy and expression, stated "he would hang for Mair vet." Hang or not, it is pretty certain that he will be permitted the luxary of a few mouths' injureration on the Island. Probably by that time James's mania for 'hanging' will have gone right the other way. The pivisidians on Blackwell's Island are good practitioners, and the water can't be best, it cleans out all whisky on the brain. DISORDERLY

DISORDERLY HOUSE.

Jane Willmore was committed for trial on a charge of keeping a disorderly house in Eseventh-at,

ASSAULT.

Barberia Gowonni assaulted Mr. N. P. Barker, by punching his head, and was committed for trial on bail.

MATHIKONIAL.

Michael Tracy perpetrated marriage with Sarah Toole of Rahway, N. J. They seemed recently to feel their position, and upon the Judge tying the golden knot, taey went on their way rejording.

CIVIL COURTS. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS -SEFF, 17.—Before Justice Sufficient AND. ALLEGED SEDUCTION .- MOTION TO CHANGE THE PLACE

OF TRIAL. James W. Sprague agt. Henry Winant.

James W. Sprague agt. Henry Winant.

This is an action brought by the father for the seduction of his daugater. The action was commerced in the Suprior Court of this City, but the defendant now moves to bring the case into the Supreme Court and transfer it to Richmond County, where the defendant resides, on the ground of the convections of winesses. The plantiff opposes on the ground that the bulk of defendant swinesses can more conveniently attend in New-York and on the fariber ground that the great family influence of the defendant and the excitement the affair than produced in Staten Island will prevent a fair trial. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Alram M. Dann art. Jas. O. Kane.—Motion granted with \$10 costs, unless the defendant serves an affidavit properly verified within five days, and pays \$10 costs of motion.

Harry A. Smyth, et al. agt. Israel H. Aaron Ellis.—Motion denied with \$10 costs, without prejudice to the right to recove the motion on defendant on his paying \$10 costs within five days.

Assa.

Patrick (McCarthy agt. Wm. O Brien.—Motion granted without costs to either party.

Elinis Brown agt. Educard Oberlander.—Motion denied with \$10 costs. [Before Justice Barnard.]

DECISIONS.

Joseph R. Palmer et al. agt. Samuel Cookshaw.—Motion denied; ball reduced to \$15.000.

[Before Justice Sutherland.]

Geo. A. Borland agt. John A. Bacon.—Motion denied with-

Gosts, Joseph Wechster agt. Chas. B. Hall.—Motion denied with \$10 costs, to abide event.

Archibald M. Allert in agt. Wm Florence et al.—Motion granted on defendant paying \$30 costs, and consenting to a reference within five days; referee to be appointed by the Court.

SUPREME COURT—SEIT. 15.—Before Judge Davis.
THE MEDALLION PEN CONTROVERST—WASHINGTON MEDALLION PEN COMPANY AGT. EBERHARD FABER
AND HARRISON & BRADFORD.
This suit, which has been stubbornly litigated for the past two years, and in which the entire steel pan trade has been interacted, has linely terminated in favor of the plaintiffs, who have obtained a perminent injunction against the defendants restraining them from using the words. "Washington Medallion" on their pens or boxes or in any way whatever in connection with the mannifecture or sale of steel pens. A reference is ordered to ex-Judge Cowles to ascertain the damages to which the plaintiffs are entitled for the infringement of their trade-mark.
Abbett & Fuller, counsel for plaintiffs. John Townshend, B. Galbraith, and Wm. Fullerton, for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SEPT. 17.
[Refore Judge Bridy.]
THE HODOKEN BANK SWINDLE—ARREST OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK OF HO-BOKEN.
Horace Partridge agt. G. W. Chadwick.

Horace Partridge agt. 6. W. Chadwick.

The counsel for the plaintiff in this action procured an order of arrest in a civil suit entitled as above, and had Mr. Chadwick, who was then on buil on the criminal charges, arrested on Saturday. The affidavit on which the order was granted is as follows:

George Forz, being duly sworn, says that he is the attorney in fact of the plaintiff's whom he has known for ten years last past; that on or about the end of May, 1869, a stranger called on the plaintiff's store for the surposs of purchasing some gold watches of the value of \$8,000; that in payment therefor the stranger offered the bill of exchange or draft, of which the following is a true copy:

stranger offered the bill of exchange of craft, of which the former is a true copy:

Dolls, 1,000.
Stay days after sight pay to the order of myself one thousand collars, value received, and charge the same to account of

To North River Bank, Hoboken, N. J.

G. M. Chadwick, 64 Wall-si, New-York City."

That said bill or draft was duly indered F. Williams, and across the fuce thereof the following words were written in red ink "Good, May 12, 1855, G. W. Chadwick, Vice-President.

sand dellars, value received, and charge the same to account of T. Williams.
To North River Bank, Hoboken, N. J.

That said bill or draft was duly indered F. Williams, and across the face thereof the following words were written in red ink "Good, May 12, 1856, G. W. Chadwick, Vice-President."
That the said bill or draft was duly stamped. Deponent for the said stamper of said North River Bank in Hoboken, in the State of New-Yerk and help an office in the City of Now-Yerk and kept an office in the City of Now-Yerk.

Deponent farther says that the spial confice in the City of Now-Yerk and september, instant, take of New-Yerks and before accepting said bill or draft, sent this deponent to said Chadwick to accertain from in whether the said draft or bill was gentine, and whether the said chadwick to accertain from the would-be responsible for the payment at its maturity. That the results the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New-Yerk the acceptors, the said Stranger the good watches, and before accepting said bill or draft, sent this deponent to said Chadwick to accertain from the would-be responsible for the payment at its maturity. That the results of the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, it his office, in said City of New the said Chadwick, in the said City of New the said Chadwick in said City of New the said Chadwick in said City

York, falsely and fraudulently, and for the purpose of cheating and defraeding the plaintiff, represented to this deponent that the said bill or draft was perfocult good; that the said acceptance by the said bank was genuine, and that the draft would be paid at maturity, it being drawn against deposits in said bank. That the plaintiff, relying upon the faith of said representation sold and delivered to the said stranger said watches, and accepted said bill or draft. Deposent further says that at the maturity of said bill or draft the same was daily presented for payment at the said Bank and at the same office of the defendant, but that the same was not paid or any part thereof, and that the plaintiff by means of said false and fraudulent representations have lost the whole of said \$1,000. This deponent further says that the said representations of said chedwick was false, and known to be false by said Chadwick the time when he made them. That in truth and in fact, as the said defendant well know, the said F. Williams had no funds in said Bank to meet said draft, and that the said Bank had no funds to make good its acceptance; that the said North River Bank, Hoboken, N. J., was an institution which was managed and controlled by said defendant for the purpose of defraeding merchants and others, who were led to part with their goods on the faith of the acceptance or indorsement of said bank. That the said defendant was in collusion with and concected a conspiracy with said stranger to oheat and defraud the plaintiff by means of said false acceptance; that the said F. Williams is a fletitious person who has no real existence, whose name was used for the sole purpose of giving to the draft or bill the appearance of genuineness. Deponent further says that this writ is brought for the purpose of recovering the damages sustained by plaintiff by reason of said false and traudient representations.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—SEPI. 17. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-SEPT. 17.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—SEPI. 17.

[Before Commissioner Osborn.]

THE BREEN CASE—DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER.

The United States agt. John Breen.

In this case, in which the prisoner was charged with allowing his transfer press to be used for counterfeiting, a motion was made on Saturday to exclude his confession.

The Commissioner to day held that without the confession there was not enough to hold the prisoner; that the question, therefore, of the exclusion of the evidence carried the whole matter. Col. Wood had stated that he had said before the confession was made that the Government was boated to give trouble to those who had been engaged in this business, and that it would be much better for him to state all that he know in the matter. These very words had been held in other cases to be sufficient inducement to exclude such confessions. He must, therefore, exclude them and discharge the prisoner.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Supr. 17. [Sefore Judge Betts.]

THE SEAMEN OF THE SHIP JULIA-OUR RELATIONS

THE SEAMEN OF THE SHIP JULIA—OUR RELATIONS WITH SWEDEN—EXTRADITION OF SAILORS.

An application, pursuant to adjournment, was made to day by Mr. Edwin James, on behalf of the Swedish seamen of the ship Julia. For a habeas corpus to bring them before the Court. Commissioner Newton, on the application of the Swedish Consul, had directed their temporary imprisonment until the ship should return, under a charge of mutinous conduct. Mr. James argued first that the trenty of 1827 with Sweden, under which the proceedings before the Commissioner were taken, had expired in 1837 by its own limitation. Second, that the Swedish Government had only the right to demand the surrender of seamen descring in the ports of the United States. Third, that the charge was merely one of breach of discipline on board the vessel, not cognizable in any way by the United States authorities.

Judge Betts considering the case a novel and important one, granted an order that the Swedish Consul show cause to-morrow morning, at it a. m., why the writ should not issue.

A NEW PERRY TO JERSEY CITY-THE MORRISANIA AND FORDHAM RAILROAD COMPANY-A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon,

The Board met at 2 O'clock yesterday atternoon, the President, J. Wilson Orsen, in the chair.

Mr. Mackay offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a ferry across the North River be established from the root of Teenty-third st. to Pavonia-are, Jersey City, and that the Controller be and he is bereby authorized and directed is carry into effect this resolution, and to give a lesse for such ferry, such lease and privileges of a ferry to be for a term of ten years from the let day of May, 1996, and to be sold at public accordance with the act of the Legislature, passed Agril, 14, 1857, and lesse to be prepared by the Connect to the Corporation, and single contains, so far as applicable, all the coverants and condition 2r the beautit and protection of the edgy, which are contained in the lesse of the Pavonia Fetry.

ain, so far a spiral and the city, which are contained in the leave of the Pavonia Ferry.

Adopted—16 in the affirmative, 2 in the negative.

A communication was received from Richard O'Gorman.
Counsel to the Corporation, in sawer to a resolution of inquiry as to wast right the Fordham, Tremont and Morrisania Railroad Company run their cars across. Harlem bridge to Third-road Company run their cars across.

ave. Mr. O'Gorman says: "I beg leave to say that as I am in-formed, and railroad company claims the right to run their cars across said bridge— "First—By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Supervi-sors of Westchester County conventing thereto; Vesichester County consenting thereto; d—By virtue of a resolution of the Bridge Commis-

"Scowni-By virtue of a resolution of the Bridge Commissioners:

"Therd-By virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court obtained after litigation of an action brought by the Attorney-General in behalf of the people of this State to restrain and company from so using said bridge, wherein the injunction sourch was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Counclinan George D. Kellogg asked permission to record his vote against the resolutions adopted by the Common Council August 27, 1805, tendering to Andrew Johnson the freshom and hospitalizes of the city, not that he objected to showing proper respect to the President or the United States, but that he could not endorse the "my policy" contained in the resolutions.

resolutions.
The Board refused Mr. Kellogy the permission he desired.
The Board concurred with the Aldermen in authorizing the
Controller to issue stock to the amount of \$250,000 to be
known as "Central Park Improvement Fund," created by an
ordinance of the Common Council and approved by the Mayor The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

NEW COURT-HOUSE BILLS-MORE APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED.

The Board met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In The Board met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the absence of the President, Supervisor Tweed Presided.

By resolution, the Controller was directed to pay the bills of the laborers in the new County Court House for services up to September 15, amounting to \$4,990,32.

A similar resolution was adopted in favor of paying the bills of the following named, for materials farmished for construction of the new County Court House: Allen and Stevens, lamber, etc., \$4,627,68,19, B. and, W. W. Cornell, iron, asper contract, \$5,421,25.

The Controller transmitted a communication asking for the following additional appropriations for State, Caunty and Cite.

the Controller transmitted a communication asking for the following additional appropriations for State, County and City purposes: purposes:

FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

Armories and Drill-Rooms.

FOR CITY PURPOSES.

Taterest on Tempkius Market Stock—

Amount required.

\$3,995 00

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY IN WALL-ST.

BROKER POLLOWED TO HIS OFFICE AND AN ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB HIM-THE ATTEMPT UNSUCCESS-PUL-PROAPE OF THE THIEF AFTER A SEVERE

Another daring attempt has been made by one of he organized band of thieves who infest our metropolis to rob citizen in broad daylight, this time the intended victim being this own offlier, located in Wallish, and by whose door rowds were passing and repassing. The details are as fol-

No.:
Shortly after 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Mr. I. Craven, alor, partner of the firm of Graven & Co., brokers, having an files in the basement of No. 74 Wall-st., called at the Bank of orth America, and procured a tin box, containing nearly (9,000 in Treasury notes, National Bank bills, and gold, the rm of which Mr. Craven is a member making their deposits that institution.

North America, and procured a int. Box, containing nearly \$16,000 in Treasury notes, National Bank bills, and gold, the firm of which Mr. Craven is a member making their deposits in that institution.

Helding the box in his hand by means of a leather strop, Mr. Craven proceeded down the street, followed at a snort distance by a tall, powerfully-balt man, but of this fact Mr. Craven was mavare at the time.

On descending the steps leading to his office, Mr. C. was still followed by the stranger, who on entering presented him a letter. While engaged in looking at the superscription, still boiling the box in his hand, the stranger struck Mr. C. a powerful blow ever the left eve, with his fist, which was armed with a brass knuckle. The force of the blow stangered the recipient, but beither reduced him to drop the covered box.

Still holding the box in his left hand, Mr. Craven greppled with the thief with his right, the latter still engaged in making furious posses at his intended victim, some of the blows taking effect on the head and face of the person simed al. In the struggle some of the office furniture was broken, and the thief, thinking that if he remained barger, he run a risk of being caught, broke away and rashes from the diffice, stumbling up the stairs in his flight. Before Mr. Craven could follow him into the street and give the slarm, the daring thief had diseppeared, and has not yet been captured.

The countenance of Mr. Craven bears marks of the struggle, in the shape of a contusion under the left eye, and a number of other signs of violence.

One of the fingers of his right hand was also wounded, from hlows of the weapon wielded by the thief, he having attempted to loosen the grasp of Mr. Craven bears marks of the struggle, in the shape of a contusion under the left eye, and a number of other signs of violence.

There is no doubt but that the author of this outrage is one of the organized gang of this west who have been guilty of the daring street robberies perpetrated within the past year. So far

DRIVING ANIMALS THROUGH THE STREETS-IMPORT-ANT POLICE ORDER.—The following important Order relative to driving animals through the streets of our city has been ssued by Superintendent Kennedy:

Ninth-are, to Sixtleth at, and north of Sixtleth-at from Sirve 6
River, is exempt from the above regulations.

Every man will be held responsible for permitting any violation at the above, within the limits of his post or best. A draws to pass any of a Presence or best, during the presented period, will be regarded as a widence of neglect of duty.

Every person found offending will be arrested and disposed of pass small to law, and the animals returned whence they came, small the law, and the animals returned whence they came.

Janus Leonard, Inspector.

BASE BALL.

ELDRIDGE vs. OLYMPIC.

An interesting and exciting game of base ball was played at Fort Hamilton on Saturday, Sept. 15, between the Eldridge and the Olympic Base Roll Clubs, on the grounds of the former, which resulted in favor of the Eldridge Club by a score of is to 31.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

PROBABLE MURDER .- On Sunday-evening, a fight occurred among a number of intoxicated men, in the vicinity of No 188 Greene-st., Jersey City, which resulted in a case of No 188 Greene-st. Jersey City, which resulted in a man named Cornelius Driscoll, residing at the above-named name her, receiving two stab-wounds in the stomach, which are likely to terminate fatally. At the time of the fight, the police came up and arrested two brothers, named John and George Dodds, and conveyed them to the Station House, On the latter was found a poaket-knife covered with blood, but at that time it was not known that any one had been stabbed. Yesterday Recorder Martindale took Driscoll's deposition, in which he stated that while sitting in the house has heard a disturbance in the street, and stepping out on the stoop saw John Dodds Iying on the sidewalk. Immediately after, George Dodds ran up and dealt him two blows in the stomach, and upon going into the house discovered that he had been stabbed. Dr. Olcott, jr., thinks his recovery deals ful. The accused are held to await the result of the injuries.

ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD -Vestarday afternoon as the lo'clock train from Hoboken on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was crossing Grovest, about midway to the tunnel, it came in collision wits a heavy truck wagon, driven by Andrew Allen and owned by Thomas P. Smith, of No. 327 Delancey st., New-York. The truck was protty well broken up, one horse run over and killed, the driver thrown out and somewhat injured about the lace. The locomotive was also damaged, in consequence of which the train was delayed for a short time.

A CHILD BURNED .- A little girl 10 years of age, the adopted daughter of William Linsey, residing in Acad emy-ave., Bergen, was badly burned while lighting a fire in the stove on Sunday. Her clothing was almost entirely so veloped in flames, but the dre was extinguished by Mr. Linas, and Mr. John Cavan, whose hands were badly burned. The child received medical aid, and the injuries are not thought to be of a fatal nature.

press train on the Morris and Essex road was, on Saturday, running along rather slowly, between Milburn and Orange, one of the connecting rods of the locomotive broke. The de tached rod flew up and broke the fastenings of the engia-house, raised the safety valve, and thus let off the steam so rapidly that three minutes safficed to leave the locomotive without a pound. The result was a terrible fright to the pas-sengers, by reason of the terrific rush of steam from the bolist, and an hour's detention.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—George H. Pierce, a young son of Mr. Robert T. Pierce, residing on South Orange ave., Nowark, was thrown from a farm-wagen near his father's residence, at noon on Saturday, and so badly injured that he died soon after. GRAND LARCENY .- A man, named John Esh, whe stole \$40 from James Myers in Bethlehem, Pa., on Thursday, was arrested in Newark on Satarday night, and will be sent to Pennsylvania for trial.

NEWARK.

ELBOW BRACON LIGHT .- Mr. L. M. Powell, Lighthouse inspector, has communicated to the authorities of New-ark the fact that the subject of obstructions of Newark Ba-had been referred to him by the Chief of the Bureau of Nat-gation, and that an appropriation had been made for the ra-building and lighting of the Elbow Beacon Lighthouses, which would be done without delay.

THE NEW RAILROAD BETWEEN NEWARK AND NEW-THE NEW RAILROAD BETWEEN NEWARK AND NEW-YORK.—In a report submitted to the directors of the new road by Major Sears, the Chief Engineer, it is claimed that the route surveyed is a direct line between the termini, and is 10 per cent shorter than the Morris and Essex road between the two othes, and 17 per cent shorter than the New-Jorsop road. The measured disasance from their terry at Communicawa Ray to Broad-st. Newark, is seven miles and a half. The report says that it is proposed to run trains between the New-York ferry and the Hackensack River, for the accommodation of Bergen and other villages on the line, every 15 miautes, and through to Newark more frequently than the other roads do, while the fare between the two cities will be but is cents. The cost of the road is estimated at \$500,300, and the net income for the first year at \$218,500.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.-The first meeting of the session, after recess, was to have been held yesterday afternoon, but as a sufficient number of members were not present, the Board adjourned for one week.

THE CASE OF BRAINE, LATE OF THE CONFEDERATE NAVY .- On the 5th of December, 1863, Capt. John C. Braine of the Confederate Navy captured the propeller Chesapeaks on the voyage from New York to Portland, Me. He had taken on board a number of persons as passengers, and when at see on board a number of persons as passengers, and when at see attacked the officers and took possession of the vessel. The Second-Engineer, named Owen Sinfer, was killed by a pistod-stot, and James Johnston (a resident of Elizabeth, N. J., also an Assistant Engineer, was severely wounded, as alleged, by Braine. The accused, as charged, three the body of Shafer overboard. The complaint made by Johnston states that Braine remained on board the vessel as passenger until 15 o'cook (Doc. 5, 1861), when he piratically and friboneously arose and captured said vessel and murdered Owen Shafer by shooting with a pistol, and assailed deponent (Johnston) by shooting him with a pistol, and ran away with the vessel. The accused was brought before U. S. Commissioner Newton yesterday morning and committed for examination, which is to take place this morning at 95 o'clock. The prisoner was represented by counsel.

INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE ROBBED. - The office of lemon, was broken into sometime on Saturday or Sunday night, and robbed of stationery, &c., to the value of about \$50. The thief escaped.

Accident .- Mrs. Catharine Sullivan, residing at No. 26 Carroll-st., met with a serious accident on Saturday evening by catching one of her feet in a cellar grating in front of No. 342 Columbia-st. Her ankle was fractured.

DESTRUCTION OF A ROPEWALK BY FIRE-About 6 ropewalk, corner of Meuker-ave, and Frost st. E. D., and it was utterly destroyed with its contents. Loss \$2.200. Insurance for \$1.000. The fire is believed to be of rucendiary origin. o'clock list evening a fire broke out in Christopher MeWay's

THE OUTRAGE AT GREENPOINT .- Mr. John Keppel. foreman, and the other officers of Hose Company No. 7. Greenpoint, deny that any members of their company took part in the outrage on the woman Butler at their house on Wednesday night last. They state that her ravishers gained access to the hose-house through the rear door while the bunkers and members were away at a ball. They demand an investigation. The leading porticipator in the outrage has not been a member of the Company for some time. He is still

SERMON BY THE REV. SAMUEL DUNN .-- The Rev. Samuel Dunn of England preached two sermons on Sunday at the John-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the Rev W. H. De Puy is Pastor.

In the morning Mr. Dann preached an eloquent and effective discourse in presence of a large audience, taking for his text the words contained in Johr, lith chap, and lith verse. "A new commandment I give unto you that ye love one another as I have loved you." In the evening Mr. Dunn preached again, and took his text from Phot, lid chap, 20th verse: "For our conversation is in

from Phil, 3d chap, 20th verse: "For our conversation is in heaven."

The prescher founded an elequent and able discourse upon the words of the text. There was, he said, a correspondence between every Curistian and the Privy Council of Heaven. So far as there were Christians, they would de everything for the honor and giory of God. They would act as in connection with Heaven. The conversation of a Christian, if it he of Heaven and of God, must be of a hely character. A Christian beinged to Heaven, and would share its glories and logs as well as the corrows and trulk. Christians would use the world without abusing it. In proportion as man had religion be would be better fitted to weep with those that weep, and rejoice with those that rejoice. If his heavers felichteir chitzeship was in Heaven, they would not envy others, but would be happy in the cajor cent of their fellow-men. The chitzenship of Heaven would not exempt tuan from trials and death, but if would take away the sting of death, and a Christian might say.

'Ob. Death, where is thy sting, O grave where is thy victory." The reverend gentlemen concluded by inviting his hearers to come to Jesus.

At the evening service, the church was well filled, and the sermon was attentively listened to by the entire audience.

Mr. Dann is a native of England, is on a visit to this comment.

At the evening service, the courter was wen into and sermon was attentively listened to by the entire audience.

Mr. Dunn is a native of England, is on a visit to this contry, and is a thorough believer in the p-lifey parsued by President Johnson. He has been connected with several missionary societies, and is a thorough English Radioal. For several years he was connected with a Methodist magazine, which under his management attained considerable popularity. He will reobably remain in New York during the Winter, and is turn to England in the Spring.

PRINCE OURONSSOFF OF RUSSIA. - This distinguished prince has now been about a month in the city, during which ime he has visited almost every place of importance a time he has visited almost every place of importance and interest, and has expressed himsoff much pleased with what he
has seen. On Friday he returned from Wess Point to his
apartments at the Clarendon Hotel, where he will solourn for
a short time longer. At West Point he met with the ConsulGeneral of Russis. Baron Ostensacken, by when he was
warmly received. He was also introduced to many of our
leading citizens. The arsenal, library and other buildings
were visited by the Frince, who spoke in cologistic terms of
their construction and appearance.

Prioce Ouronssoff after heaving. New York takes a tour ta
the West, where he will join in hunting execution parties for
some time, and after eajoying those can sements, will centisse
his tour to other parts of the States.

COLORED TROOPS .- Capt. C. L. C. Cass, late of the 18th United States Colored Infantry, is engaged on a History of the United States Colored Troops. Officers now or heretofore belonging to this organization will confer a favor by furnighing such information as may be in their power relating to the corps. The address of Copt. Cass is Concord. Milliers